$\label{eq:table 2.} \begin{tabular}{ll} TABLE~2. Number, incidence $rate^1$, and median days2 away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 for musculoskeletal disorders4 by part of body and ownership, Hawaii, 2014 \\ \end{tabular}$

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days awa from work
Total private industry ^{5,6,7}	2,640	68.6	13
Neck, including throat Neck, except internal location of diseases or disorders	100 100	2.6 2.6	5 5
Noon, except internal location of discases of disorders	100	2.0	
Frunk	1,250	32.4	10
Chest, including ribs, internal organs	30	8.	5
Chest, except internal location of diseases or disorders	30 1,090	.8 28.2	5 9
Back, including spine, spinal cord, unspecified	280	7.2	8
Thoracic region	50	1.3	6
Lumbar region	750	19.5	10
Abdomen	50	1.2	30
Abdomen, except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	1.2	30
Pelvic region	40	1.1	13
Hip(s)	20	.4	33
Groin	20	.5	13
Multiple trunk locations	40	1.0	110
Jpper extremities	700	18.2	22
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	260	6.7	10
Arm(s)	100	2.6	18
Arm(s), unspecified	20	.5	18
Elbow(s)	40	1.0	28
Forearm(s)	20	.5	18
Wrist(s)	120	3.0 1.4	14
Hand(s) Hand(s), except finger(s)	60 30	.8	9 5
Finger(s), fingernail(s)	20	.6	19
Finger(s), fingernail(s), unspecified	20	.6	19
Multiple upper extremities locations	170	4.5	47
Wrist(s) and arm(s)	20	.5	4
Shoulder(s) and arm(s)	30 120	.8 3.1	114 47
_ower extremities	450	11.7	10
Leg(s)	340	8.8	15
Leg(s), unspecified	20	.6	13
Thigh(s)	20	.4	7
Knee(s)	240	6.4	22
Lower leg(s)	50	1.3	7
Ankle(s)	80	2.1	5
Foot (feet)	30	.7	5
Foot (feet), unspecified	20	.5	4
Multiple body parts	130	3.5	38
Shoulder(s) and back	20	.6 2.4	135
Other multiple body parts Multiple body parts, n.e.c	90 90	2.4	38 38
Total state government ^{5,6,7}	250	49.5	10
Frunk	110	21.6	9
Back, including spine, spinal cord	100	20.7	9
Lumbar region	90	18.1	9
Jpper extremities	80	16.9	8
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	40	7.4	50
Arm(s)	20	4.1	8
_ower extremities	30	7.0	20
Leg(s)	20	4.2	19
Multiple body parts	20	3.9	18
	260	148.5	19
Total local government ^{5,6,7}		. 440 E	. 40

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate¹, and median days² away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work³ for musculoskeletal disorders⁴ by part of body and ownership, Hawaii, 2014 — Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Trunk	120	67.0	13
Back, including spine, spinal cord	100	57.2	13
Lumbar region	80	45.5	10
Upper extremities	60	33.6	15
Shoulder(s), including clavicle(s), scapula(e)	30	16.4	37
Multiple upper extremities locations	20	10.7	4
Lower extremities	60	31.9	14
Leg(s)	50	27.2	20
Knee(s)	30	19.5	14
Multiple body parts	30	15.4	45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2. Number, incidence rate1, and median days2 away from work for nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work3 for musculoskeletal disorders4 by part of body and ownership, Hawaii, 2014 -Continued

Part	Musculoskeletal disorders (MSDs)		
	Number	Incidence rate	Median days away from work
Neck and back	20	9.5	45

¹ The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as (N/EH) x 20,000,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

20,000,000 = base for 10,000 equivalent full-time workers

(working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

- ² Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved fewer days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.
- Days-away-from-work cases include those that resulted in days away from work, some of which also included job transfer or restriction.
 Musculoskeletal disorders include cases in which the nature of the injury or illness is pinched nerve; herniated disc; meniscus tear; sprains, strains, tears; hernia (traumatic and nontraumatic); pain, swelling, and numbness; carpal or tarsal tunnel syndrome; Raynaud's syndrome or phenomenon; musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders, and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is overexertion and bodily reaction, unspecified; overexertion involving outside sources; repetitive motion involving microtasks; other and multiple exertions or bodily reactions; and rubbed, abraded, or jarred by vibration.

Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

- Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System-- United States, 2012) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.
- Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

Note: Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies.